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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selecting all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selecting all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Selecting

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1872.

It seems to be settled that General SICKLES is the true designer and hero of the Erie revolution. It appears that he was sent for to come from Spain for a brief season by Mr. BISCHOFFSHEIM, the London banker and operator, to arrange the programme and proceed to the United States to carry it out. He undertook it and was successful. Of course credit is due to others as well. Being assured of these interesting particulars, it would be not less interesting to know how much money SICKLES made by the operation. Was it one or two millions of dollars?

It is one of the curious sights of the present time, the New York *Tribune* and the Chicago *Tribune*—the extremes of the tariff question—preparing to lie down together, in furtherance of the determination "to do anything to beat GRANT." We think we see the editors of those heretofore belligerent papers walking arm-in-arm up the aisle of the Cincinnati Convention, a happy illustration of the desperate straits to which men are sometimes brought. The Chicago free-trade editor has already come to the rescue of the New York protection chief, and we may safely assume that they will next embrace, an operation, we are assured, which illustrates the last stage of degeneracy.

How to deal with the claim for consequential damages set up by the United States continues to agitate the English mind. Mr. DISRAELI has recently spoken on the subject and said that the United States cannot recede from the position, and that therefore it is for England to decide the question. Although he has supported the GLADSTONE Ministry in their outcry against the claim, there now are indications of a disposition on his part to attempt to turn the question against them by making it appear that Mr. GLADSTONE must stultify himself by yielding to America. JOHN BRIGHT has written a letter proposing as a way out of the difficulty, that our "case" be permitted to go quietly to the Arbitrators by whom he does not doubt the consequential damages will be instantly rejected, the difficulty in his estimation being one of punctilio rather than of fact. In this connection it may be remarked, that it is not believed there exists the intention at Washington to press this part of our "case," but a willingness to let it go off in the manner indicated by Mr. BRIGHT. To tide the question over till the question in the natural course of events finds its way before the Arbitrators and perhaps is decided by them, without any positive action on the part of England, appears to be the present purpose of both countries.

It is gratifying to observe that the opinion we have so frequently expressed, namely, that the education of the whites and blacks would in the end be found to be the only permanent cure for the political and social troubles which disturb the Southern States, is beginning to be widely entertained in that region. The leading Democratic journal of South Carolina has at last recognized thistruth and made a forcible appeal to the authorities of the State to see that no portion of the school fund is wasted fully or injudiciously expended, and that the school system is not made a part of the machinery of class politics; rightfully putting the instruction of the masses, without respect of color, above the exigencies or demands of any political party. Other Southern States are also beginning to learn that it is the only way to get at the true meaning of emancipation and enfranchisement. Progress of the most gratifying character is being made. Schools for the education of both races are being established and set in successful operation on every hand; and although the caste spirit has as yet by no means died out, and numbers of whites are still to be found who look upon the education of the negro with the same sullen dislike with which they regarded his emancipation and enfranchisement, yet as a general thing a better and kindlier spirit is gradually coming into play. This is the right kind of reconstruction, and since it begins at the foundations of society, and builds up the future on a basis of orderly intelligence. Through it alone will a safe and satisfactory solution of the vexed and intricate problems of reconstruction and rehabilitation be reached. When Common Schools come to the front, carpet-bagging and Kukluxism will sink to the rear.

AT a recent meeting of the Geographical Society of Berlin, Dr. STAMM discoursed concerning the decrease or reduction of languages as attested in history. With the progressive development of humanity it seems that the reduction of languages and dialects goes hand in hand. In illustration of this law Dr. spoken in Asia Minor in the time of MITHRIDATES with the number in use there at present, and the history of the languages and dialects of Italy, France, Spain, Great Britian, Germany, etc., was shown to confirm the doctrine. Of the cultivated languages of modern Europe, English is spoken by about ninety millions, German is spoken by more than seventy millions, Spanish by fifty-five millions, and French by only about forty-five millions. These are the most important and interesting of refined languages, and Dr. STAMM undertook to prognosticate somewhat touching their coming fortunes. The greatest and most brilliant future, he thinks, is reserved for the English language in consideration of its wide and ever increasing diffusion, while the French as being stationary and little spoken beyond its native borders, has the least important future in reserve. Probably in the next century German and Spanish are destined to rival each other in respect to extension. According to Dr. STAMM, America is the scene where the decrease of languages goes on most rapidly. Indian tongues and dialects disappearing as we look on. The various dialects of English which immigrants bring with them from the different parts of Great Britain and Ireland also soon vanish or become blended into one uniform speech spoken throughout the country. And less swiftly though with not less certainty the languages of the continent of Europe transferred hither, give place to the prevailing English wherever circumstances place them in conflict. In the consummation of the law defined by Dr. STAMM the philanthropist may with reason rejoice, as only philologists are excusable for forgetting that the confusion of tongues was the effect of the Divine wrath.

ANYTHING more horrible than the persecution of the Jews in Roumania has not taken place for many years. Before it took place it would probably in Western Europe have been deemed impossible, and having been reported as fact, it would seem incredible if it were not so well authenticated. The reports received are instructive, as they enable one to realize the intensity of hatred with which the Israelites used to be looked upon and pursued in those more civilized countries of Europe in which such persecution is now impossible. In Roumania we have English, German and French scenes of the middle ages reproduced at the present day. A letter writer says that in Calhul a priest marched through the streets preaching death and destruction to the Jewish heretics and urging the rabble to rise up and take vengeance upon them. In order to smother any scruples which might possibly exist in some hearers lest the innocent should suffer with the guilty in a general attack, the preacher declared that "even the unborn children of the Jews must be held responsible for the sacrilege perpetrated in Ismail." The reader may remember that the persecution began in Ismail under some pretense of such a crime having been committed by the Jews. The preacher's rhetorical thrust was a happy one, and might be admired, if it were original. But it is musty with age, the same old time device which, whether in the form of a poisoned well or a sacrificed infant, so often served as a reason for killing those whom their neighbors longed to plunder. In Calhul, also, it answered its purpose. Under righteous pretenses the rabble hurried out to burn, kill and rob. The most disgusting circumstance in the narrative is the fact that, while the military commandant of the place with his soldiers was escorting the helpless Jews to the barracks as to a place of safety, the rabble was allowed to break through the line and abuse their victims without interference.

THE PRESENT QUESTION.

The making of a Constitution for a great State like Pennsylvania is not so trifling a matter that the task may be safely confided to whoever is willing to undertake it. Such an event is always a crisis in the history of any State, for its future depends on the manner in which the work of rehabilitation is done. When so many interests and so large a body of people are to be affected by the result, the proper discharge of the duty would seem to require little less than universal knowledge joined to the highest degree of honesty and patriotism. And yet, strange as it may seem, there is never wanting those who are not only willing to undertake but think they are specially qualified to do the work. It is probably true, however, that but a small part of them possess a single qualification for it. Nevertheless—and this is the worst part of the matter—a Constitutional Convention, whenever or wherever assembled, is likely to be largely composed of precisely such persons. The anchor of safety consists in the exceptions, and it is to the importance of having the exceptions as numerous and marked as possible that we desire to stir up public sentiment in Pennsylvania. The State is about entering on such a crisis as we have described. Within a few weeks—months at the farthest—the people will be called on to select agents to frame for them a new constitution. They should begin now to think seriously on the matter. The Convention itself should be composed of the State's best intelligence and most undoubted wisdom—of men selected for the most perfect acquaintance with and as the fittest representatives of the varied interest involved. It is unnecessary to readers of ordinary intelligence to specify at length in this regard. When a ship is to be sent to sea on a special service those in whose interest she goes out need not be told what kind of men should have charge of her from the Captain down to the most humble servant. One is as important in his place as the other,—the accomplishment of the object must depend on the wisdom displayed in selecting them all. As no prudent owner would officer and man a ship with persons not possessed of some known or presumed special fitness, so when the ship of State is to be refitted, the people can never be safe if they do not exercise the greatest watchfulness and a stern resolve that no minor considerations shall swerve them from confiding the task to those who are perfectly qualified for it.

The people of Pennsylvania should without any delay give heed to this subject. Let them everywhere, and every citizen for himself, be fully determined that, come what may, none but the best men shall be chosen to the convention; that unfit aspirants shall stand no chance, clamor as much as they will; that, for once, at least, the State shall have the benefit of the largest intelligence, best experience and most perfect wisdom that can be commanded.

FRENCH MORALITY AGAIN.

Professor VON SYBEL's incidental commendation of the social relations of the French people has given rise to a rather animated discussion of the subject of French morality in the New York press. First the *Evening Post* confessed its perplexity in reconciling the Professor's language in its obvious meaning with the horror of French social relations commonly felt in this country; whereupon the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, taking up arms in behalf of the "great nation," proceeded to account for the prevalent American prejudice against French morality in the manner which we described a few days ago. According to the *Courrier*, as some readers may remember, the great majority of Americans who visit France, being destitute of the qualifications which are necessary to secure success in good society there, are either drawn into bad associations or utterly fail to establish social relations of any kind. Having returned home, whether they report their unhappy experiences or dogmatize in prejudiced ignorance about what they are presumed to know, their statements are equally unjust and injurious to French reputation for morality. Not satisfied with this plausible explanation, the New York *Sun* suggested another, which, whether just and satisfactory or not, is the one which must have occurred at once to most non-French readers who took any interest in the subject. Not only in America but in Great Britain and Germany the impression has certainly for many years been growing that a very numerous and steadily increasing class of French society are not unfairly portrayed in the light French literature which has becomeso celebrated. In fact, as the *Sun* remarked, whatever may be the character of the French at home, they are represented before the world in countless novels and plays as cultivating and practicing principles which, whether French or not, are far from worthy of approval. In hundreds of these romances and dramas the whole interest of the plot, and the details of its development are made to revolve on adventures and discussions which it is hardly possible to describe or designate without offense on this side of the Atlantic. Aftermaking all necessary allowance for the necessities of literary art and for the caprices and irresponsibility of authors, it is neither unreasonable nor surprising that foreigners too readily assume that a society in which such productions find favor, must be much given to the practice of principles for which it professes so much admiration.

To this view of the subject the *Courrier* replies at considerable length. The wicked character of certain French romances and comedies is at once conceded, the authors of which, eccentric or audacious, speculate on evil passions and scandal. And these are the productions which are at once and eagerly caught up for translation and circulation abroad, while for one French romance really immoral, there are ten or twenty as free from objection as the best that appear in other countries. When a work admirable in art happens to be also objectionable on the score of morality, the *Courrier* argues that, being a mere amusement or incidental distraction, it exerts no real influence on the moral condition of cultivated people, the effect being lost in or counteracted by the various influences of opposite tendency constantly brought to bear upon them. The writer refers with exultation to the purity and elevation of French literature in general, as warranting the most favorable estimate of the moral character of the French nation. When passing an opinion on two subjects, to compare the wrong side of one with the right side of the other, is not the way to reach a just and true decision. To judge the French people by the worst specimens of their literature is as unjust as to judge the people of New York by their illustrated newspapers, which, without hindrance or objection, are exposed to the view of all, at so many places along the streets. Shameful and lascivious pictures, which at every step feed the licentious appetites of inexperienced youths and aged profligates, are not exactly signs of either pure morality or refined civilization in the community with these publications such exhibitions. In fact, there is not another country in the civilized world where "such turpitudes" would not secure for their authors, publishers and vendors the prompt attention of the police and the magistrate. From the toleration and sale which these prints and papers enjoy, are we to infer that magistrates and citizens agree in admiring them, and in approving those who sell them? No! To say so would be calumny, the *Courier* says. We may say, however, that while either in New York or in Pittsburgh, such specimens of art and literature are daily exposed to the eyes of all who walk the streets, so as to compel inspection, not only foreigners but many natives will have perplexing thoughts concerning the zeal which enforces our Sunday laws. If we choose to denounce French immorality we may.

THE value of commercial intercourse between nations cannot be overestimated; not alone for the reason that the wants of the one are supplemented by the reserves of the other, to the continued closer knitting of healthy ties, but because in addition to the advantages derived from the interplay of this community of interest by the people directly concerned, the action and reaction of the forces engaged tends in a greater or less degree to benefit the entire human family. In this view of the case it would seem to be every way proper that Congress should, before its adjournment, take some action showing its interest in the great International Exposition to be held in Austria next year. With the exception of our own country, pretty nearly every civilized nation in the world is making extensive preparations to be represented. It is stated that every European power has selected official representatives, chosen from its ablest and most scientific men, many of whom have already visited Vienna for the purpose of consultation and arranging for space. The programme of the Exposition will be of the most extended and valuable character, and unless the manufactures and inventions of our own country are worthily represented, it is probable a noble opportunity will have been unwisely missed.

The Equitable Life Assurance Society.

Elsewhere in to-day's paper will be found a report on the management of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York, signed by the Insurance Commissioner of Massachusetts and by gentlemen of the highest character and standing in New York. Charges against the directors and management of the company having been made by a person who held a policy for a small amount, a full investigation was made, and the result of that investigation is fully set forth in the report. The committee, for the satisfaction of the public generally, and of the Equitable policy-holders in particular, state that there is no ground for any single charge that has been made against the management of the society, whilst they aver that the conduct of the institution entitles it to the most perfect confidence of the community.

PHILADELPHIA is in a bad humor about what the Legislature did and failed to do. For instance, the *Bulletin*: "Several bills of the worst possible character were passed, despite the protest of entire communities, and of the press of all parties—among them the Market street railroad bill; while every important measure of reform which was first presented in the House, or was passed in the Senate, was killed." And the *Telegraph*: "It is impossible to estimate the amount of damage that has been done to Philadelphia by this winter's work at Harrisburg. We believe that we have read something like this for the last half-dozen years. If it is proper we would like to ask, 'What are they going to do about it?'"

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Paris *American Register* says that there are more travelers from the United States in that city at present than at any period since the close of the Franco-German war.

So much is said and so little understood respecting the size of nails, that the following statement, giving the length in inches for each number from 3-penny to 20-penny, will be information to many readers: 3-penny, 1 inch; 4-penny, 1¼ inches; 5-penny, 1½ inches; 6-penny, 2 inches; 7 penny, 2¼ inches; 8-penny; 2½ 10-penny, 2¾ inches; 12 penny, 3 inches; 20-penny, 3½ inches.

Yerba Buena, or Goat Island, of which the Central Pacific Railroad Company is trying to obtain possession, lies in the harbor of San Francisco, midway between that city and Oakland. Its area is a little under a square mile, and its highest altitude about one hundred and fifty feet. It is estimated to be worth some twenty millions of dollars. The company want to get it for nothing for a railroad terminus.

The New York Board of Fire Underwriters have protested against the use of galvanized iron, or a combination of various metals, for gas machines for suburban use. Copper is said to be the only metal that meets the requirements of the case.

Considerable interest has been excited among botanists by the rapid developement upon the black spruce and balsam fir of Northern New York of a parasitic plant belonging to the genus *Archenthobium*, related to the mistletoe. In some localities about 75 per cent. of all the *Abies* are found to be infested, groups of forest trees forty feet in height being dead and bearing the peculiar marks of the infection.

Four States—Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Missouri—have passed laws taking away the disqualification of jurors who read the newspapers and form opinions, and it is to be hoped Pennsylvania may soon be included in the number. However it may be as respects legislative bodies, it ought not to be considered necessary to put a premium on ignorance or obtusity in the jury box.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange has adopted the sensible plan of engaging a regular correspondent from every cotton growing county, who will furnish monthly reports of the crop prospects.

We have several times referred to the experiments being made in the Southern States with respect to the ramie plant. It seems probable that it will become a success. A bale of the fibre was recently shipped from New Orleans to Baltimore, where it is expected shortly to arrive—the first bale ever sent to market. It will doubtless attract general attention.

A very interesting statement of the iron and copper productions of the Lake Superior region has just been published. In the copper product there was a decrease of more than a hundred tons in 1871, as compared with 1870; but the iron interest has grown from $28,000 in value for the product of 1850 to more than $8,000,000 for the product of last year. The increase on this article has not, during latter years, been very rapid, but the statistics show it to have been steady.

The winter wheat sown in Southern Illinois and Southern Missouri is now looking well, the roots having escaped the action of frost, and the blades cut off now being replaced by vigorous growth.

Certain marine authorities have stated that within the last six months five or six slavers have sailed from New York, bound for Congo river, Africa.

A Swedish paper, the *Norrkjopings Tidenda*, publishes a story of a man who recently died of small-pox at the village of Kettilstad, and who confessed before witnesses that he, with several accomplices, started the great fire of Chicago. This will do something with some people to relieve Mrs. O'Leary's cow of an unpleasant share of immortality.

Massachusetts is exceedingly fortunate in her railway management, if the report of the Board of Railway Commissioners is reliable, for, according to it, there is but one person killed to every one million four hundred and seventy-five; while in Great Britain there is one in every four hundred and thirty thousand.

An eagle in Bartow County, Ga., scooped up a Thomas cat in his talons the other day. The Thomas cat had some talons himself, and the bird of freedom had to drop him.

Monroe County, Fla., with a permanent population of 6,000, boasts that not a single arrest for any criminal act has been made within her borders since the 4th day of January last.

PERSONAL.

The many friends of Judge Nelson will be rejoiced to hear of his probable restoration to health and public usefulness. The Sloopers-New York *Journal* say that his physician improvement has been so marked during the past two or three months, that it is not unlikely he may resume his seat on the bench of the United States Supreme Court at an early date.

Mr. Paul Liptay, connected with the press of Hungary, is in this country making collections of National, State, and municipal documents. Among other things in this line, he is getting up samples of American newspapers.

A curious exhibition of anti-German feeling has been manifested at Hamburg by Madame Cecile Heine, who resides in Paris, but who is the daughter of a banker closely allied to the family of the well known German writer Heinrich Heine. By order of this lady, the magnificent gardens which she possesses in the environs of Hamburg are to be destroyed, in order that they may never again "be trodden by a German foot." The gardens have, it appears, always been open to the inhabitants of Hamburg, who, by force of custom, allowed regard them as public property, and the act of Madame Heine has excited a feeling of strong indignation.

George Ormiston, the veteran printer, who died in Boston on Sunday, was an apprentice in the office of the Ballantines, in Edinburg, and we often sent with proof sheets to Sir Walter Scott. He was full of anecdotes of Gerard Hallock, Moses Y. Beach, and the newspaper men of the days when carrier-pigeons were used for the work now done by the telegraph.

Bret Harte modestly repudiates the authorship of some verses to "Darling Kathleen," which were published years ago and had lately been revived and attributed to him.

In company with Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Father Gavazzi, the well known Italian priest and brilliant writer, is on his way to the United States. It is understood that he will leave England for these shores in the steamship Russia. The Padre visits the Christian Churches of America in the interest of the Free Church of Italy.

Edwin Forrest has probably played his last engagement on the stage. A few days ago he was compelled to abruptly terminate his engagement in Boston by a serious attack of ining fever. Should he recover—as it is to be hoped he may—his physicians will probably prescribe complete retirement from his profession.

Hon. Erastus Corning, formerly one of the foremost men in the politics of New York, is lying very ill at his residence in Albany, and is not expected to recover.

It is said on good authority that United States Senators Trumbull and Chandler have refused to recognize each other since their rhetorical passage-at-arms a fortnight ago.

Late advices from Italy state that the Italian Government has issued a decree ordering that the Pope and his successors shall receive in perpetuity from the public treasury three millions two hundred and twenty-five thousand francs a year, or about $645,000 in gold.

A bird in the hand is worth twoin the bush. A very poor rich man, named Lal Mitra, was recently admitted to the Lambeth workhouse, in London. He is an East Indian of immense estates in Bengal, but his extravagant career in London has deprived him of even the barest means of livelihood. Without friends in England, he has been compelled to accept the refuge of the poor-house until he can receive a remittance from India.

The governess of Miss Nellie Grant has been appointed to a twelve hundred dollar clerkship in the Internal Revenue Bureau.

A young lady named Virginia Vaughan has been lecturing in Boston on "The Poetry of the Future," and from all accounts she must have achieved an extraordinary success. A critic in one of the Hub newspapers is good enough to to say that "one forgot the sex of the lecturer at times, and fancied himself listening to some calm male analyst of the poetic spirit."

THE following important notice from the New York Produce Exchange was given the petroleum brokers of that city last Friday.

A decision by any mutually-chosen Arbitration Committee, made under the form of submission adopted by the New York Produce Exchange, has all the force and authority of a judgment of the Supreme Court.

It will be seen, therefore, that the petroleum trade may choose from among themselves arbitrators to adjudicate their own differences.

AN important measure was run through both branches of the Pennsylvania Legislature by the convential suspension of the rules, "to read the bill by its title," without attracting the notice it deserves. This act revokes the conspiracy act, directed against the miners during the troubles between them and the coal companies. The miners can once more combine for such peaceful purposes as they think proper, without fear of indictment for conspiracy, enforced by the State Militia.

THE German press representing the sentiments of that country was inclined to be hostile to our "consequential claims" in the Alabama matter; but recently a change has taken place, and it not only seems to think that our demands are fair, but that England will not dare to refuse to pay them. England is not in a position to refuse in case war should prove the result of refusal.

The New Dominion Governor.

Earl Dufferin, who has just been appointed Governor General of Canada, will be likely to make an acceptable representative of the home government, and is sure to be a decided acquisition to Canadian society. His name, apart from his title, is Frederick Temple Blackwood, and he is a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath and a Knight of the Order of St. Patrick. Every one has read or heard of the exquisitely pathetic ballad known the world over as the "Lament of the Irish Emigrant," and is familiar with the fact that it was written by the granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, whose fame, though of the last generation, has not yet died out. That brilliant lady was the wife of the fourth Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye, and mother of the present peer. He was born in Florence in 1826. He was educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford. Succeeding to his father's title in 1841, he was for some time Lord in Waiting to the Queen under a liberal administration. While at Oxford the famine of 1846-7 devastated Ireland. He, in company with a college friend, visited that island, and observed with much horror the calamities of the unfortunate Celts. Profoundly impressed with what he had seen, he published an account of his excursion on his return. One of the pleasantest narratives of a yachting cruise extant is his "Letters from High Latitudes," published in 1860, giving an account of his voyage to Spitzbergen and Iceland in the preceding year. In 1860 Lord Palmerston sent him to Syria to report on the massacre of the Christians. For his services he was created a K. C. B. The official positions he has held have been the Under Secretaryship of India, the Under Secretaryship of War, and the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. Within the past few months his title has been raised to an earldom. His Irish estates are in the county of Down, of which he is lord lieutenant.

Plain Words for the People.

When broken down in health, strength and spirits it is not necessary that we should ask a medical man whether an invigorant is necessary. Common sense tells us that it is. The only question to be decided is, what the invigorant shall be. A standard tonic and gestorative, which has been many years before the public, and in which millions of the intelligent classes repose the fullest faith, seems, in a case like this, to present the strongest claims to the confidence of the prudent invaild. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters may be truly said to possess these high recommendations. Its triumphant progress during a period of twenty years, its present popularity, and the uniform success which attends its use in indigestion, nervous debility, billiary complaints, fever and ague, and all ailments which depress the physical system and enervate the mind, entitle it to the rank of a standard national specific. It is regarded in that light by the community at large, and hundreds of thousands of both sexes resort to it at this season as a preventive of that numerous and harassing class of diseases which take their rise from the miasmatic winds and vapors of spring. It is a stimulant, a tonic, an alterative and a mild aperient—four essential restorative and protective elements of the materia medica—united in a single agreeable preparation. Every ingredient is vegetable, of the finest quality, and absolutely pure. Hostetter's Bitters is better known, held in greater esteem, and commands a larger sale, than any other proprietary medicine manufactured in this country or imported from abroad.

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WHERE TO GET THEM.

Congress Water, Congress Water,	Missisquoi Water, Missisquoi Water,
Blue Lick Water, Blue Lick Water.	
Gettysburg Water, Gettysburg Water,	At 84 Market Street. At 84 Market Street.
Muir & Son's Ale, Muir & Son's Ale,	
Younger's Strong Ale, Younger's Strong Ale,	Base & Co.'s English Ale, Base & Co.'s English Ale,
Campbell & Co.'s Ale, Campbell & Co.'s Ale,	
Guinness's Extra Dublin Porter, Guinness's Extra Dublin Porter.	

Fresh lot just received and for sale low, at JOSEPH FLEMING'S, 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

English Vermillion,

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, CHINESE VERMILLION, VENITIAN RED, "Ezg," BRANDON COLORS, LINSEED OIL, WHITING, BLACK LEAD, East India.

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George A. Kelly & Co., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Corner First Avenue and Wood Street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH. Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month. And if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.

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SUIT LINENS, GINGHAMS, CHINTZES, PRINTS. HONEYCOMB AND MARSEILLES QUILTS. NOTTINGHAM and TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS. SHEETING MUSLINS, IRISH LINENS. DAMASK TABLE LINENS. NEW STYLES S.-LK BASQUES. LACE SHAWLS AND SACQUES. LADIES SUITS, a very fine assortment.

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Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, Mathematical and Natural Sciences; the Classics and English in large parties by West Point graduates and other competent Professors. Attention is given to the personal habits and moral training of Cadets. For circulars apply to J. H. PAULSON, No. 80 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to COL. THEO. HYATT, President Pennsylvania Military Academy.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF SAMUEL MILLER, DECEASED.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of SAMUEL MILLER, late of the Twenty-first Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same to present them without delay to MARGARET MILLER, Administratrix, Or to her Attorney in fact, ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, 87th No. 231 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS: IN THE Court of Common Pleas, No. 133, June Term, 1872.

William H. Lemon vs. Frederick G. Weise and Thomas Lemon.

And now, to wit: March 16, 1872, upon the hearing of this case, the Court decree a Dissolution, and it not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at office.

By the Court. JOSEPH ROSS, Prothonotary.

All persons are hereby notified that on and from March 16, 1872, the firm of Lemon & Weise, in pursuance of the above decree, is dissolved, and that all claims due the above firm will be paid to the undersigned, and that all claims against the said firm will be presented for payment and settlement to him. LOUIS WEIDERHOED, Receiver of the late firm of Lemon & Weise.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS GIVEN that the Partnership heretofore existing between J. G. BACKOFEN and GEORGE W. BACKOFEN, Partners as J. G. BACOFEN & SON, was dissolved on the 1st day of April, A. D., 1872, by mutual consent. All debts due said firm are to be paid and those due from the same discharged, at No. 161 Smithfield street, where the business will be continued by GEORGE W. BACKOFEN. JOHN G. BACKOFEN, GEORGE W. BACKOFEN.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Axle Fire Brick Works is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts of the late firm will be settled by ISAAC REESE, who will continue the business in all its branches as heretofore. Office No. 371 Liberty street. ISAAC REESE, A. MAXWELL, S. M. CROSBY.

Pittsburgh, February 16, 1872.

NOTICE—The Copartnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM MILLER, WILLIAM BRUFF, JOHN M. THORP and JEROME S. BONNETT, under the firm name of WILLIAM MILLER & CO., Has been dissolved by the death of William Miller. If

TRIMMINGS, &C.

NEW GOODS!

DAILY ARRIVALS

Of the Newest and Most Fashionable Goods ever offered in the Trimming Line.

THE CELEBRATED

Herz Seamless Kid Glove

The Best Fitting Glove in the market.

Tucking. Ruffling. Puffing.

The New Collar De Grace.

LACES—Guipure, Val., Point and Thread. APPLIQUE TIDIES, RIBBONS, BOWS AND TIES. HOSIERY—Balbrigan, English and other makes. SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, &c.

Morganstern & Co., 78 and 80 Market Street. MWF

GAS FIXTURES

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

Which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

New Style Green Verd Bronze; also, Gold, Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of CHANDELIERS, from 2 to 12 Lights, PENDANTS, PILLARS, BRACKETS, DROP LIGHTS, &c., FOR GAS OR OIL.

As we make a Specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in Price, and will furnish them WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AS LOW AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT AT THE FACTORIES. We also keep on hand a large assortment of

PLUMBING GOODS,

Such as Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c., and are prepared to fit up all kinds of Buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY, PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS, No. 147 WOOD STREET, corner of Virgin alley, and BUTLER STREET, near Thirty-eighth, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Just Received, NEW STOCK HATS AND CAPS, AT PALMER'S, 84 Wood Street.

Will Open our NEW ROOMS, 149 and 151 WOOD STREET, March 20, 1872, with the Largest Stock of HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS ever offered in Pittsburgh.

ANDERSON SASH BALANCE!

Builders and House Owners' attention is called to the New Sash Balance. Can be attached to any window frame—is more durable, less expensive, and will not get out of order as the old style of cord and weights.

PITTSBURGH AGENCY, 70 Smithfield St. J. S. BELL, AGENT. MWF

OFFICE OF TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, Pittsburgh, April 1, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE TWENTY-FIFTH Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county, approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and of the amendment of said section, approved the 30th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Workhouse Taxes for 1872.

On and After the 1st Day of May, 1872.

Said Taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, with

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all persons paying the whole amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

Ten Per Cent. Added

To all Taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE, d3 TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

WALL PAPER

New Styles, Beautiful and Cheap, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT PALMER'S NO. 91 WOOD STREET, Between Fourth and Fifth avenues, second door below Diamond alley.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.

We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda

Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it

Nearly Tasteless,

And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.

We beg that the NATRONA BICARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BICARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.

Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.

For sale in kegs containe 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.

THE PENNA. SALT M'F'G CO. CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Best in the World!

Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.

Howe's & Sampson's U. S. Standard SCALES, OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, STORE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS, PATENT MONEY DRAWERS AND GROCERS' FIXTURES. SOUDER & McCLURG, GENERAL AGENTS, 63 WOOD STREE

Fairbank's Standard SCALES, Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine. Scales Repaired promptly. Also, Sarrazes Harrows, We ohouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 102 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

DRY GOODS.

McELROY & DICKSON, 54 WOOD STREET.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

NEW PRINTS, GINGHAMS, ALPACAS, DRESS GOODS, JEANS, COTTONADES, CAMBRICS, CORSET JEANS.

Gloves, Hosiery, Notions, &c.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS OF DRY GOODS

A. W. ERWIN & CO., 172 and 174 Federal Street, Allegheny,

Respectfully announces to Buyers of Dry Goods at Wholesale that they have now in stock one of the largest and best selected stocks of Dry Goods ever offered in this market, comprising full lines of

Bleached and Brown Muslins, Prints, Ginghams, Tickings, Checks, Cottonades, Jeans, Cassimeres and Cloths,

AND A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF MEDIUM-PRICED

DRESS GOODS,

Consisting of a much fuller line than is usually kept in regular wholesale houses, all of which we offer as low and in many instances lower than the same goods are quoted in New York or Philadelphia. We only ask an examination and comparison of our Goods and Prices to convince Buyers of the above facts.

A. W. Erwin & Co 172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

Rich, Rare and Beautiful.

ALL GRADES, ALL STYLES, ALL PRICES.

Our Stock of ENGLISH and AMERICAN BRUSSELS, embraces as fine styles as can be found in any Market.

Bovard, Rose & Co. 21 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

I HAVE NOW IN STORE ALL NEW STYLES OF *WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, VELVETS, BRUSSELS, TAPESTRIES.* ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS, *LINOLEUM,* MATTINGS AND MATS.

Henry McCallum, 51 FIFTH AVENUE, ABOVE WOOD STREET.

HOLLOWAYS PILLS AND OINTMENT.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PHYSICIAN.

CAUTION.

The immense demand for HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT, has tempted unprincipled parties to counterfeit these valuable medicines.

In order to protect the public and ourselves, we have issued a new "Trade Mark," consisting of an Egyptian circle of a serpent, with the letter H in the center. Every box of genuine HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT will have this "Trade Mark on it; none are genuine without it. N. Y. CHEMICAL CO., Sole Proprietors, MWF 78 Maiden Lane, New York.

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH *Rats, Mice, Roaches.*

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, D. REES,

C. C. MANFULL, H. F. McINTOSH,

R. W. TREVERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 Turtle Creek Division Bonds,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R. R.

AT 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

The Only Local Security now on the Market.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, April 6, 1872.

The fitful movements on money during the week have created greater activity apparently than in reality; the amount being more for currency than for loans, the heavy demand has kept all the banks poor, as there is an absolute loss in the time required to move bank notes from the East to their own vaults. This movement will probably turn the other way during the coming week, as far as the country districts are concerned, as the currency drawn out by neighboring banks during the past ten days has already begun to return here. Rates of discount continue about the same; good endorsed paper at 8 to 10 per cent., and from that figure up to one and a quarter a month. Local stocks are active. Connellsville 7's selling firmly at 93 3-4 to 94 and the 6's at 86, both bonds paying over seven per cent. at this figure.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1869	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	112¾	113
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	111½	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113	113
10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
New 5s	110	110
Gold	110¾	110¾
Currency 6s	115¾	115¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1864	112¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	112¾
United States 10-40s	108⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacific	115½

The daily New York bank statement shows a loss in resources of $4,076,000, and the banks now hold but $1,189,000 above the 25 ₱ cent. required by law; the whole report shows heavy declining averages. Under these circumstances the stringency of the New York market is easily explained.

The cliques and leading professional speculators, who, until the Erie movement culminated, held the bulk of their stocks, have sold out and are now withholding from the market the cash received for the same. These stocks are now held by small speculators and the "outsiders," who hold on tenaciously under a declining market until their margins will be swept away, when they will be compelled to sell and the whole market will probably give way, and enable the professionals to buy back the stocks which they have sold within the past two weeks.

The contest is likely to be a vigorous one, imparting much interest and life to the market, with the chances in favor of the "bears," who are very strong and well organized.

—We are indebted to Mr. D. N. White for the information that the law regulating the legal holidays in this State did not become a law during the late session of the Legislature, the Senate having failed to act on the House bill. So "Good Friday" continues to be a legal holiday.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 6, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110¼	110¼	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110¼
Canton	74¾	74¾				
Cost'n Union Tel	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	64	64	63¾	64	64	64¼
Adams Express		96½		96½		
Wells Fargo Ex		78¾		78¾		
American Express		71		71		
United States Ex		50				
Western Union Tel	90½	90¾	90½	90¾	90¾	90¾
Y. Central scrip	80	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Erie	25¾	26	25¾	25¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	117	118¾	116¾	117	116¾	117
Michigan Central		96		96		
Michigan Southern	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsburg	92¾	92	92	92½	92	92
Chicago & North'w	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
do. preferred	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
Rock Island	116¼	116¾	116¼	116¾	116¾	116¾
Fort Wayne	63	63	62¾	63	62	62¾
Ohio & Miss	31	31	31	31	31	31
do. preferred						
Wabash	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾
Chicago & Alton	95	95	95	95	95	95
do. preferred				120		
Terre Haute				25		
do. preferred		70				
Hamburg						
New Jersey Central						
Union Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾

	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Tennessee State bonds					
do. new	64				
North Carolina, April	38¾				
do. July	28¾				
Missouri 6s	92				

—The treasure movements of San Francisco have ceased to be the gauge of our production of the precious metals. Formerly, nearly the whole produce of the mining regions of the far West and of the Pacific coast used to find its way to that port, to be shipped from there to New York, via the Isthmus, or to England or to Asia; but, since the opening of the Pacific Railroad, the whole movement has been changed. The total export of treasure from San Francisco last year was only about 9,000,000; or little more than half the export of former years, the shipment to each destination being as follows, compared with the previous years:

Shipments to	$ 6,055,080 49	$ 3,364,529 99
Shipments to	2,476,876	228,400 55
Shipments to	6,388,310 20	3,010,884 45
Shipments to	190,410 24	
Shipments to	385,275 42	147,627 67
Shipments to		20,000 00
Shipments to	14,107,990 21	6,737,180 49
Shipments to		12,597,221 21
Shipments to	2,130,084 70	1,500,000 00
Shipments to	25,500 00	30,000 00
Shipments to		10,000 00
Shipments to		13,091 00
Totals	$33,566,898 29	$28,952,813 45

It will be observed that the very large amount of $37,000,000, or nearly one-half the whole export, is represented as having been sent through the Pacific, a means of transportation which has been very extensively adopted within the last year or so. It may be questioned whether over one-half of the treasure produced in the country now reaches San Francisco; the remaining half being mainly forwarded over the Pacific Railroad, or through the mails, direct to this city. Unfortunately, the managers of the Union Pacific Railroad decline to report the movement of their roads, and are thus the means of unnecessarily keeping the public in the dark upon a matter of great financial importance.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	6½	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¼
Phila. and Erie	26½	North Penn'a R. R.	50½
Lehigh Navigation	47¼	Camden and Amboy	126¾
Catawissa	42¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n, 1st	
Little Creek & Alley R.	30½	Hestonville R. R.	56½

Printing Cloths.

The Providence *Journal* says: Market very firm, which prices tending upwards. Most of the mills making printing cloths have sold to October. Dark cloths this fall should bring 12½c per yard to enable printers to get their money back. The following are the sales for the week:

1,000 pieces, 64x64, extras, July to October,	8¼c, 10 days, early in the week.
1,000 pieces, 64x64, commission, July to October,	8¼c, 30 days.
1,000 pieces, 64x64, standards, on hand,	8¼c, 30 days.
1,000 pieces, 64x64, extras, on hand,	8¼c, 30 days.
1,000 pieces, 64x64, standards, July to October,	8¼c, 30 days.
1,000 pieces, 64x64, standards, July to October,	8¼c, 30 days.
1,000 pieces,	

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, April 8, 1872.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per per River & R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, April 1	1,066	98	
Tuesday, April 2	678	966	1,383
Wednesday, April 3	1,086	49	
Thursday, April 4	1,066		240
Friday, April 5	1,594	71	749
Saturday, April 6	1,430	398	
Total for week	6,922	1,582	2,972
Since January 1	216,937	13,183	120,586
To April 6, 1872	223,859	14,710	123,564
Same time 1871	205,547	24,190	96,251
Same time 1870	210,037	28,998	74,773
Same time 1869	197,369	17,876	65,922
Same time 1868	222,817	19,002	69,390

BUSINESS.

That the oil market is a dull one is probably as well known to our readers as ourselves; an improvement would no doubt be very acceptable to a large number of persons. The raw material has reached the lowest point reached for a long time. The fact is, 9c for a gallon of crude oil is what may be called a pretty low figure. The receipts continue very light, exhibiting a steady falling off. Refined was a shade firmer, the market exhibiting more activity than was perceptible for some time. On Friday we were reported sales of some 4,000 bbls; rather an unusual occurrence.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	6,564	6,922

The following are the crude receipts from all parts, by river and rail, for the past eight years: Same time last to April 6th, 1872 223,859

Same time 1871	205,547
Same time 1870	210,037
Same time 1869	197,369
Same time 1868	222,817
Same time 1867	162,906
Same time 1866	169,201
Same time 1865	37,995

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,723	1,582
Allegheny Valley Railroad	5,116	2,962
Total	6,239	4,544

The following are the exports of refined oil east by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past four years from January to March 30:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Pennsylvania Railroad	17,876	28,998	24,190	14,710
Allegheny Valley RR	65,372	74,772	96,251	123,548
Total	83,748	103,771	120,441	138,258

Saturday.

CRUDE.

The market was dull and prices very weak, buyers still holding off. In the absence of sales we quote nominally as: Spot, 9c. On first six months, 9c; B. O. first six months 10¼c; B. O. all year 12c.

REFINED.

Market devoid of animation. Oil for various dealers offered: Spot, 21¾c; April, 21¾c; May 22c; June 22¾c, for the eastern market.

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

TITUSVILLE, April 6.—*The Herald* says: The market yesterday was weaker than at last quotations, with but few buyers to be found and those only at reduced rates, the general impression being that the market must go lower yet. We quote the following sales:

500 bbls upper road spot	$3 40
1,000 bbls upper road S. O., 2d quarter	3 90
1,000 bbls upper road S. O., 2d quarter	3 60
2,000 bbls upper road S. O., 2d quarter	3 42½
500 bbls upper road spot	3 45
500 bbls upper road spot	3 40
1,000 bbls upper road S. O., 2d quarter	3 47
2,000 bbls upper road B. O., 2d quarter	3 32½
500 bbls upper road spot	3 35
500 bbls upper road spot	3 35
1,000 bbls lower road spot	3 40

NEW YORK, April 6.—Closing the 6th.—A lower market on the street creates a very unsettled feeling here—the demand is checked, and there are more sellers at concessions, and prices are more or less nominal. Crude in bulk sold at 12¾c, with 500 bbls on private terms. Refined at 22½c, with no importance; cases are quoted at 30c, and there is a considerable part has already been sold.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Market dull and nothing doing; prices range from $3 25@3 35.

PITTSBURGH, April 6.—Market quiet and dull at $3 25@3 40.

OIL CITY, April 6.—Market quiet and nominal; ordinary on lower road $3 35@4 40; 47 gravity, at Oil City and Corn Hope, have sold at $3 50@4 00.

TITUSVILLE, April 6.—Market dull and nothing doing; spot $3 40.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Market quiet; s. w. spot 21¾@21¾c; crude 11c; cases 27 a27½c; no sales reported; futures: April 21¾@21½c; May 22½c; June 22¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—Crude 21¾@21½; crude in bulk 12¾. Market dull and steady.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Howard & Co.	222
T P Miller	Cochran's Siding	148
P M Miller	C C Barnes	74
C E Tight	National Oil Works	80
B S Duncan	Sterling Oil Works	444

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Howard & Co	222	Cochran Siding
J J Berger	1	Sterling Oil Works
National Oil Works	80	Sterling Oil Works
Total	1,734	

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

For the week ending April 5, 1872.

Kirkpatrick & L, 157 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

John Speer & Co, 112 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total, 269

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 6, 1872.

REMARKS.—Visitors from the rural districts report the gratifying fact that the roads are fast "drying up," and that ere many days they will be in a "passable condition. This will have a good effect upon trade generally, many farmers and country dealers being deterred by the state of the roads from either bringing their products to market or purchasing spring supplies. Large amounts of goods of every variety and description are arriving and departing daily by river steamers, which causes our landings to present a lively appearance, and keeping merchants busy receiving and disposing of them. The mails for the week have been in fair with prospect of large increase in the volume of business each succeeding week. Prices vary little from those ruling during the week, hence we omit extended quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 4.—American Pig.—Within the past four or five days there have been sales of Nos. 1 and 2 foundry and Gray Forge, aggregating perhaps, 8,000 tons. This was all sold from second hands, and bought by customers. The bulk of it was at the rate of $30 for No. 1 foundry; $29 for No. 2 foundry, and $27 to $28 for Gray Forge, though some was sold below and some above these rates. At this time there is very little offering, and prices are firm. Gray Forge and White and Mottled irons are particularly scarce—so much so that we do not attempt to quote them. We quote No. 1 foundry, $30@32, and No. 2 foundry, $29@31.

Scotch Pig.—During the week transactions in Scotch iron have been limited. The stock here is very small, and the high prices ruling check demand. Prices are very firm. Of Gartsherrie and Coltness there is not enough here to make a quotation on, and Eglinton is in so small stock that $26 is demanded for the last lot sold. Last week we quote a sale of 50 tons at $25. We quote Glengarnock $32@33, and note a sale yesterday of 200 tons, to arrive at $32. The arrivals expected soon are 1,000 tons, and a considerable part has already been sold.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—There has been little doing in iron on our wharf during the past few days. We notice shipments by Vesuvius of 20 tons, Mount Vernon 50 the other day and 25 to-day, and 80 tons by Hecla. Foundry iron is in great demand and those who have any to sell are careful to secure the highest figure. Fifty-one dollars net on our wharf has been offered within the past week.

Messrs. Ohlaber & Co. have been running again for some time and now are working at full capacity and will make heavy shipments to-day. Other mills and manufactories are doing finely.

Mount Savage Furnace in Kentucky will go into blast about the 20th of this month it is expected. Last season they made about 2,000 tons, but the coming season they anticipate making about 3,500 to 3,600.—*Journal.*

BOSTON.

April 6.—The market has experienced some relief from the receipts during the week of one cargo of 1,500 tons Eglinton and 200 tons Coltness. The latter was not placed upon the open market, being held to arrive, but a portion of the former has been offered and has been sold in small lots from $25 to $26. We quote, however, at the former figures, as at present ruling prices in New York the same could be bought here for that, if holders here should persist in their demands for higher prices.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 6, 1872.

The receipts to-day have been light both of through stock and those intended for sale here. There was no trading in the yards and quotations are nominal at yesterday's figures. For the week ending to-day the volume of business has been very small. Barely have we seen so much apathy in the trade. While the number of cattle that went through here was large the number bought by dealers was very small. The run was much lighter than usual, and had this not been the case a decline would surely have taken place, as buyers were disposed to act bearish, but owing to the light supply they were prevented doing so. At the first of the week they would not take hold, but were waiting to see what the run would be, and in consequence the feeling was bad and prices if anything lower than last week. Toward the close with only a light supply offering the feeling grew better and the market closed at about last week's prices. Buyers purchased sparingly, and from the cautious manner in which they operated, we incline to the opinion that recent markets east have not been to best. Following are the rates current: Extra, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs steers, $6 25 to $6 50; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs steers, $5 50 to $6 00; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; Texas steers, $4 25 to 5 50.

Hogs.

The arrivals of hogs continue fair. The market remains dull and inactive, very few hogs selling. The proportions of the trade for a while during the warm weather will be much smaller than it has been as not near as much pork is consumed. The runs although what a few weeks ago would have been called light, are at present fair and large enough to meet the requirements of trade. Prices are a shade lower than at the first of the week, and at present the tendency is downward. We do not look for prices to go much lower, as packers on the one hand and the other hand think that they will do a little better. The feeling during the last two days has been bad, and prices went down 10c @ hundred lbs, and are closing as reported at the following rates: Following are the rates current: Extra Philadelphia $4 90; prime Philadelphia $4 75@4 85; Yorkers $4 40@4 50.

Sheep.

The receipts of stock light to-day. There is nothing doing in this branch of business, and the pens wear a deserted look. This week the feeling has been bad, and stock sold slow at prices about ½c lower than last week. Following are the rates at which the different grades are bought and sold: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $9 00; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $8 tons 75; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $7 00@7 50; common, $6 00@7 00.

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

Since our last report the wool market has been very quiet, so far as the domestic article is concerned. There has been very little inquiry either from manufacturers or dealers, as prices have evidently touched the topmost point and are now regarded by high as compared with those of corresponding grades of foreign. Hence consumers are generally turning their attention to the latter for substitution, and many of them, who have never used it before to any extent, are now running it almost exclusively. The new clip Australian, now coming to hand, is especially growing in favor among our manufacturers, as it is long stapled, clean and light, more closely resembling the finer grades of our domestic wool than any other kind known to commerce.

It is rather fortunate that our home manufacturers are just now taking so kindly to the use of foreign wool in default of the usual supply of domestic. If they had ignored this alternative, and insisted upon competing for the small balance of the latter remaining in the hands of dealers, it would have been entirely exhausted long before the new clip was available, and prices would have been forced much higher than they are at present. As it is, the scarcity is unprecedented; and although we are still more than two months from the receipt of the new crop of Western, there is not over half a million pounds of domestic fleece in this market, and probably less than that amount in New York and Philadelphia put together.

So far as domestic pulled wools are concerned, prices are in fact quotably lower, the transactions showing a decline in some grades of from 3@5c. Foreign wool skins are also lower, the demand from pullers having fallen off. Just now pulled is more plenty than fleece, with a tendency to accumulation; for, though the stock is light for the season, the current sales are somewhat in excess of consumption small. Moreover, pulled wool has been forced above the manufacturing point, and is now selling no longer relatively scarce, the equilibrium in prices is necessarily being restored.

The bulk of transactions during the past week has been in fine foreign wool, the supplies of which are also considerable. The coarser grades are still dull at $3 25@3 40.

OIL CITY, April 6.—Market quiet and nominal; ordinary on lower road $3 35@4 40; 47 gravity, at Oil City and Corn Hope, have sold at $3 50@4 00.

TITUSVILLE, April 6.—Market dull and nothing doing; spot $3 40.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Market quiet; s. w. spot 21¾@21¾c; crude 11c; cases 27 a27½c; no sales reported; futures: April 21¾@21½c; May 22½c; June 22¾c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic line.]

NEW YORK, April 6.—Crude 21¾@21½; crude in bulk 12¾. Market dull and steady.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Owner	Howard & Co.	222
T P Miller	Cochran's Siding	148
P M Miller	C C Barnes	74
C E Tight	National Oil Works	80
B S Duncan	Sterling Oil Works	444

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.	
Howard & Co	222	Cochran Siding
J J Berger	1	Sterling Oil Works
National Oil Works	80	Sterling Oil Works
Total	1,734	

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

For the week ending April 5, 1872.

Kirkpatrick & L, 157 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

John Speer & Co, 112 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total, 269

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, April 6, 1872.

REMARKS.—Visitors from the rural districts report the gratifying fact that the roads are fast "drying up," and that ere many days they will be in a "passable condition. This will have a good effect upon trade generally, many farmers and country dealers being deterred by the state of the roads from either bringing their products to market or purchasing spring supplies. Large amounts of goods of every variety and description are arriving and departing daily by river steamers, which causes our landings to present a lively appearance, and keeping merchants busy receiving and disposing of them. The mails for the week have been in fair with prospect of large increase in the volume of business each succeeding week. Prices vary little from those ruling during the week, hence we omit extended quotations.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

April 4.—American Pig.—Within the past four or five days there have been sales of Nos. 1 and 2 foundry and Gray Forge, aggregating perhaps, 8,000 tons. This was all sold from second hands, and bought by customers. The bulk of it was at the rate of $30 for No. 1 foundry; $29 for No. 2 foundry, and $27 to $28 for Gray Forge, though some was sold below and some above these rates. At this time there is very little offering, and prices are firm. Gray Forge and White and Mottled irons are particularly scarce—so much so that we do not attempt to quote them. We quote No. 1 foundry, $30@32, and No. 2 foundry, $29@31.

Scotch Pig.—During the week transactions in Scotch iron have been limited. The stock here is very small, and the high prices ruling check demand. Prices are very firm. Of Gartsherrie and Coltness there is not enough here to make a quotation on, and Eglinton is in so small stock that $26 is demanded for the last lot sold. Last week we quote a sale of 50 tons at $25. We quote Glengarnock $32@33, and note a sale yesterday of 200 tons, to arrive at $32. The arrivals expected soon are 1,000 tons, and a considerable part has already been sold.—*Iron Age.*

PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—There has been little doing in iron on our wharf during the past few days. We notice shipments by Vesuvius of 20 tons, Mount Vernon 50 the other day and 25 to-day, and 80 tons by Hecla. Foundry iron is in great demand and those who have any to sell are careful to secure the highest figure. Fifty-one dollars net on our wharf has been offered within the past week.

Messrs. Ohlaber & Co. have been running again for some time and now are working at full capacity and will make heavy shipments to-day. Other mills and manufactories are doing finely.

Mount Savage Furnace in Kentucky will go into blast about the 20th of this month it is expected. Last season they made about 2,000 tons, but the coming season they anticipate making about 3,500 to 3,600.—*Journal.*

BOSTON.

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New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110¾@110⅞.

NEW YORK, April 6—P. M.

MONEY.

The money market was stringent to the close of bank hours. Loans were made at 3-16 to ¼ per cent. After bank hours the demand continued and late in the day money was loaned at ⅜ per cent. The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $54,000 gold on account of interest and $185,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

THE BANK STATEMENT

Shows that the banks are in a weak condition. The net loss in legal reserve reaches the large amount of $4,075,600. The banks now hold only $1,139,350 above the 25 per cent. required by law.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold was firm all day at 110¾@110⅞. Loans 6 to 7 per cent. gold for carrying. Daily clearings $29,000,000. The export of specie for the week amounted to $916,474.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments very steady on both cabs, but transactions limited.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	112¾
5-20s, 1862	112¾	Coupons 1868	113
5-20s, 1864	112¾	10-40s	108¾
5-20s, 1865	112¾	Currency 6s	115¾
5-20s, 1865, new	111¾	New 5s	110

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull, with no special features of interest.

Mississippi	95	Virginias, new	50
Tennessees, old	67	North Carolinas, old	36
Tennessees, new	67	North Carolinas, new	20½
Virginias, old	50		

THE STOCK MARKET.

Stocks opened strong but declined on second call. The market at the close was very weak, with a marked decline in prices. There was a general pressure to sell. Union Pacific led the downward movement, declining from 40 to 37¾. The decline in the balance of the list ranged from ¼ to 2 per cent., and was most prominent in New York Central, Northwestern common, Lake Shore, St. Paul, Ohios, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indiana Central, Western Union, Pacific Mail, and Boston, Hartford and Erie. The decline was owing principally to the pressure for money.

Western Union	73	St. Paul	61
Quicksilver	37¾	do pref'd	84¾
Adams Express	96¾	Wabash	75¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	79	do pref'd	88
American Express	73	Fort Wayne	96
U. S. Express	51¾	Terre Haute	25
Pacific Mail	63¾	do pref'd	56
New York Central	98¾	Chicago & Alton	116½
N. Y. Central Scrip	92¾	do pref'd	120
Erie	62¾	Ohio & Mississippi	47¾
do pref'd	85	C. C. & C	90
Harlem	118	Burlington & Quincy	132
do pref'd	125	Lake Shore	95¾
Reading	116¾	Panama	314
Mich Central	116	Illinois Central	133
Cleveland & Pitts	92	Union Pacific	38
Northwestern	82¾	C. P. Bonds	101¾
do pref'd	95¾	Union	91¾
Rock Island	115	Del. Lack. & West'n	109
N. J. Central	110		

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Time of Departures from New York in 1872.

Java	April 10	Liverpool.
Manhattan	April 10	Liverpool.
Denmark	April 10	London.
City of Antwerp	April 11	Liverpool.
Cimbria	April 11	Liverpool.
Celt

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, April 7.—The Queen has returned from her visit to Germany.

The trial of Arthur O'Connor for his attempt on the Queen is set down to commence next Wednesday. The prisoner has made no effort to secure counsel for his defense. It is probable the trial will be postponed, perhaps indefinitely, as the conviction seems to be gaining ground that the boy is insane.

MADRID, April 7.—The latest returns show the following result of the election for Cortes: The Ministers elected 229, Coalitionists 157, doubtful 18. The returns from Porto Rico and the Canaries are considered favorable to the government. The *Tyualidad* newspaper claims that twenty-seven Republican deputies have been returned, including Castellar, Orense, Morgall and Figueras.

ROME, April 7.—The Father General of the Society of Jesus, accompanied by three members of the society, has left Rome, it is rumored, on a secret mission from the Pope.

PARIS, April 7.—Pere Junqua held a public conference at Bordeaux last night, and delivered an address against the dogma of Papal infallibility. The audience numbered 1,200, and included many priests.

Thiers and Count Von Arnim will soon commence negotiations for the complete evacuation of French territory by German troops.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 6.—3 pm.—Consols 92¾. American bonds—5 20s, '65, 93¾; 5-20s, '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, April 6.—Rentes 55f 67c.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 11¾d@11⅞d. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 11s 7d; flour 26s@26s 6d; corn 28s; cheese 70s; tallow 43s.

NEWS BY MAIL.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The London *Telegraph* of the 27th of March, states that Internationalism has been declared by a German jury to be high treason against the German Empire.

Munich has been astonished by a series of most abnormal political events. The Government asked for a vote of twenty thousand florins, with which to subsidize the ministerial press. Irritated perhaps by opposition, the head of the ministry threatened, without much circumlocution, to help himself to the money and trust to obtaining a bill of indemnity from a more complaisant chamber than the present. The menace was answered in a kindred spirit, and an overwhelming majority rejected the vote.

A serious fight took place at a meeting in Cork, which had been convened to denounce the Internationals. The opposite faction, after a severe struggle, remained masters of the situation, deciding that the Internationals might become a useful auxiliary of the Fenian organization.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1872.

NEW FILINGS.

Arrived, steamers Trinacra from Glasgow, Republic from Liverpool and Doran from Bremen.

Some sixteen hundred immigrants from Alsace and Lorraine have arrived during the week, all destined west, and all in apparent good circumstances.

Three new cases of spotted fever were reported in Newark yesterday, and several other cases in neighboring villages. It is feared the disease will become epidemic.

A Scranton dispatch states that Edward Sullivan was fatally and three others seriously burned by an explosion of gas in the damp in the Pine Brook coal mine on Friday.

The yachts Sappho and Dauntless are ready for an ocean trip to Cowes, and will sail on the 15th. It is reported that in a rivalry with the New York Club will join them, and the whole fleet make the trip to St. Petersburg.

The District Attorney of this city denies the report that Dr. Lookup Evans has been released on bail.

A report was in circulation late yesterday afternoon that Jay Gould had been arrested and ordered to find bail in a large amount to cover any judgment that might be found against him in a suit just commenced in Albany. Gould says there is no truth in the report, and that he knows nothing of the suit brought against him by Barlow. Everything is in his lawyer's hands.

Miss Fedelia Manning, of Brooklyn, was before Justice Delmar yesterday charged with attempting to kill her husband by firing two shots from a revolver at him on Monday.

A jury of six white males and six negroes was empowelled yesterday in Jersey City. This was the first case of colored men on a jury in Hudson county.

LOCKING UP GREENBACKS.

The *Tribune* to-day this morning will state that prosecutions have been instituted by United States Assistant District Attorney Purdy, in the United States Commissioner's Court, against the officers of the Tenth National Bonk for having used their institution to lock up four and three quarter million dollars of legal tenders, with view of causing a decline in stocks.

THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

It is reported that Gould has sold his interest in the Grand Opera House to Mrs. Fisk, who is now sole owner of that building.

WASHINGTON.

PROPOSED STATE OF DESERET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7.—The Utah State Con ntitution, referred to the Committee on Territories, has been printed. It declares t at such terms, if any, as may be prescribed by Congress as a condition for the admission of the State, shall be deemed into the Union, shall be subject to ratification by a majority of the people. This Constitution guarantees the free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, but declares liberty of conscience is not to be construed as an excuse for acts of licentiousness or other crimes, or to justify practices inconsistent with the peace and safety of the State, and declares such a clause defining treason againstthe State.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The committee on Ways and Means held a long meeting yesterday on the tariff bill. They want to present it to the House early this week.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer, over Eastern Kansas, will probably move northeastwardly with cloudy weather and rain north and west of the Ohio Valley, and south and eastward to the Gulf on Monday, partially cloudy but pleasant weather will generally prevail over the South Atlantic and Middle States by Monday morning, and extend over New England during the day. Dangerous winds are not anticipated.

Negro Killed by a Minister.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—Last Tuesday James Temple, of McCracken county, formerly rector of the Episcopal Church, shot a negro named J. Smith, aged about twenty, by putting thirteen buckshot in his back. The negro ran about one hundred yards and fell, when Temple went up to him, put the muzzle of the gun at his head, and discharging the other barrel blew his brains out. Temple was arrested and tried at Paducah on Saturday. The evidence showed that Smith had been employed at Temple's house, and that Temple had fired for the daughters' rooms took occasion to use insulting language to them, and afterwards boasted openly of having had criminal connection with them. This was also told to Temple, who was nearly deaf, and of a very nervous, excitable temperament, being almost a recluse, and coming suddenly upon Smith shot him even in an ungovernable impulse. He was held in $5,000 to answer before the Circuit Court.

A Miss Badger, of Rochester, manages the entire business of a machine shop employing fifty hands, and has done so for several years successfully. Her employees say that she doesn't badger them in the least.

Navigation may be now considered open from Port Huron to Cleveland. The ice on Saginaw Bay and Lake Huron is still solid.

A society has been organized in St. Louis for the purpose of assisting in raising funds to pay the war debt of France.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—River seventeen feet six inches and rising. Arrived—C. B. Church, New Orleans; Alexander McDonough, Memphis; Cincinnati, St. Louis, Departed—Fearless, St. Louis; Argosy, Pittsburgh; J. W. Garrett, Wheeling.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—River rising; seven feet in the canal; five feet three inches in front. Rained hard all night; clear and warm to-day; mercury 68 to 79. Arrived—Bermuda, R. W. Skillinger, Silver Moon, A. A. Greenebaum, Cincinnati, Belle of the Bend, New Orleans; Allegheny Belle and barges, Wheeling. Departed—Bermuda, Evansville; R. W. Skillinger, Nashville; Silver Moon, Memphis; Allegheny Belle and barges, St. Louis; Glasgow, falls, White river. To be towed—Sam. Roberts, Cincinnati; Pierpont, Pomeroy; Smoky City, Rover, Pittsburgh; Pierpont, Pomeroy. Departed—John Dippold, Cincinnati; Pierpont, Pomeroy. The Falls Packet has been chartered by the Grand Lake Company to take fourteen barges of coal to New Orleans. The Memphis Hornet comes on Wednesday with twenty barges for New Orleans. The Charmer expects to get afloat to-night and will go to Evansville for repairs.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, April 7.—More rain last night. Clear and cool to-day; barometer falling; river has risen seven inches. Port list up—Louisville, 1 A. M.; Muskingum, 7 A. M.; Lawrence, 8 A. M.; Tom Reese and barges, 10:30 A. M. Down—Edinburgh, 7 A. M.; Tarascon, 5 P. M. Generally with good trips. Nothing doing to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 7.—Arrived—W. H. Brown, Louisville, 11 P. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 6 A. M.; Colorado, Vicksburg, 9 A. M.; Emma C. Elliot, Memphis, 9 A. M.; Bismarck, St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Emilie Labarge, St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Florence No. 2, Metropolis, 7 A. M.; City of Alton, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; City of Helena, St. Louis, 4 P. M.; Jas. Fisk, Yazoo, 4 P. M.; Mohawk, New Orleans, 4 P. M.; Belle St. Louis, 7 P. M.; Rover, St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Minnie, St. Louis, 5 P. M.; Dictator, St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Marble City, St. Louis, 6 P. M.; Esperanza, Pittsburgh, 6. M.; Departed—Tyrone, for Nashville, 6 P. M.; Belle Memphis, Memphis, 6 P. M.; Mary Forsyth, New Orleans, 8 P. M.; Wm. B. Brown, St. Louis, 8 A. M.; Glasgow, St. Louis, 4 A. M.; Colorado, St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Emilie, Hildebrant, 11 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, Evansville, 1 P. M.; Florence, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Emmie Labarge, Red river, 1 P. M.; City of Alton, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; City of Helena, Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; Fisk, Paducah, 7 P. M.; Minnie, White river, 7 P. M. The river has fallen one inch. Clear and pleasant; thermometer 76.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Arrived—Rob Roy, Keokuk; Hubbard, Vicksburg; Davenport, Upper Mississippi; Sioux City, White river; City of Chester, Memphis; Glasgow, Ouchita river; Labarge, Cairo. Departed—Victory, Tallassee; Strader, Lasalle. River falling. Weather clear and warm.

STATE POLITICS.

Mr. Ketchum Still a Candidate for Governor.

SCRANTON, PA., April 7.—Hon. W. W. Ketchum publishes a card denying that he has withdrawn as a Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* announces that Hon. Esaias Billingfelt, of Lancaster, positively declines to be a candidate for Auditor General. This leaves the fight for that position between Gen. Allen, of Warren, Ed. Scull, of the Somerset *Herald*, and Hon. James C. Brown, of Mercer.

A call, signed by nearly two hundred citizens of Venango county, irrespective of party, is published, requesting Mr. Joseph B. Reynolds to become a candidate for the Assembly from that county. Mr. Reynolds is a prominent oil operator.

A convention of the National Labor Reform party has been called to meet at Williamsport, on the 6th of May next, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of Supreme Court, for Auditor General, and Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention, and also to form an electoral ticket.

The Harrisburg *Patriot*, central Democratic organ, pays the following compliment to Col. Frank Jordan: "The selection of Secretary Jordan to succeed John Sergeant as presiding officer of a convention to frame a constitution for Pennsylvania is such a tribute to the fairness of character and ability of that gentleman as may well gratify his friends. It is a higher compliment than a ring nomination for Governor or a nomination for the Supreme bench could be."

At a meeting of the Indiana county Republican committee, a resolution was adopted declaring it inexpedient to interfere with the Crawford county system. It was also resolved that hereafter members of the county committee be selected by the ballot.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The *World* of Saturday, with a faint heart, says:

"There is still reason to hope that the Cincinnati Convention may shape the future politics of the country. The Liberal Republicans will achieve success, if they are only bold enough to deserve. On this point we have yet some distrust, although we learn a great deal, within the last day or two, calculated to remove it.

What the *World* refers to is the proposed "Liberal Republican" meeting at Cooper Institute this week, to be addressed by Senator Schurz, supported by the "whole Fenton wing of the party;" the expected throwing in of his adhesion by Senator Sumner, within the next few days; the preparations making in a number of other States for representation at Cincinnati, including Pennsylvania. The *World* thinks there is a possibility of the Cincinnati Convention shaping "the politics of the country for the next few years," but that this depends wholly on the boldness and intrepidity of the promoters, within the next week or two. The faith of the Democratic organ is almost painfully weak.

Hon. J. K. Shoderhead writes to a personal friend in Philadelphia that he is out of politics, and does not intend to go as delegate to the Cincinnati Convention.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Post* says General Logan asserts emphatically that he is going to Cincinnati to do all he can to nominate Trumbull.

Hon. Darwin Phelps, ex-member of Congress from this State, denies emphatically the report that he is going to participate in the Cincinnati Convention.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, discussing the Vice Presidency, says: "Senator Wilson, to whom and whose candidacy I confess a personal predilection, has, I may thinking, the best chance in a rivalry with Mr. Colfax. That the Senator desires the nomination, there can be no doubt. There is little doubt that he will have a good share, if not the majority, of Southern votes. He expects to receive all the votes west of the Mississippi, except Iowa, and all of New England, except Rhode Island and part of Maine. The middle tier will decide the nomination, and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois will choose the Republican nominee. They have in the Electoral College 114 votes."

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* declares that "it seems to be pretty generally admitted in the political circles of the capital that Judge Davis is not to be the candidate of the Cincinnati Convention for the Presidency; in fact he thinks so himself and is perfectly content." The writer goes on to say: "Judge Davis was pleased with the labor reform nomination; it did not deceive him in the least, nor was there a moment when he pretended that he could consent to be the platform of the labor reformers. A well-known correspondent invented his reply and published it, but Judge Davis has made no reply, nor has he to do so. Everybody else perceives that he is not the man for the crisis, that he cannot arouse any enthusiasm in the country, and therefore that he is not the man on whom disaffected Republicans and old-time Democrats can unite. The Democratic leaders like the judge well enough, for they perceive that he has no party lifting power for them to get over, but they do see that they would not detach a thousand Republican votes from that party, and if they are going into any joint arrangement they of course desire to succeed. A man like Charles Francis Adams or Lyman Trumbull, or Horace Greeley, would draw some votes from the Republican party; they believe that they would detach enough to defeat General Grant. Hence it is for their interest to have a pronounced Republican nominated. If a conservative is to be put forward, they may as well nominate him as the Cincinnati convention."

Says the Chicago *Post*: "It's a hopeless case for Greeley to go to the Democrats to rectify the ills of the country. The only thing the Democrats can be trusted to rectify is the products of their distilleries."

CITY MATTERS

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

A drama of the romantic school, entitled "Amy Robsart," will be produced at this theater to-night, Mrs. D. P. Bowers and Mr. J. C. McCollom in the leading characters.

Academy of Music.

Mr. McWade's very acceptable personation of Rip Van Winkle can be seen at the Academy for the last time this evening. To-morrow night Caroline Richings appears in the "Mute Singer." There is a great demand for seats for the Richings nights.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The Matthews family, the Walhalla troupe, and a host of other artists, are announced to appear at Manager Aima's favorite place of resort this evening.

STREET CAR ON FIRE.

Fortunate Escape of the Passengers.

Last night, one of the street cars on the Oakland line narrowly escaped destruction. About half-past nine the car was standing in front of the entrance leading to the Court House, at the foot of Wylie street. Suddenly the cars of the lamps which illuminated the car exploded, scattering the burning oil in all directions. Fortunately, the few passengers who were in the car made their escape, none of them suffering any injury save to their apparel. The driver of the car, in attempting to subdue the flames, was severely burned about the face, not seriously, however. The straw in the car and the seats caught fire, and at one time it looked as if the vehicle was to be consumed, but the speedy application of sundry buckets of water saved the car, although leaving it in a badly damaged condition.

Democratic Primaries.

On Saturday the Democrats held their primaries, on which occasion few voters turned out. Notwithstanding this fact it is to be presumed that the party will have a full convention at the Court House on Thursday. Quite a number of persons are mentioned as anxious to go as delegates to the State Convention. Among the candidates are Daniel O. Barr, Joseph Lare, William M. Mechling, John H. Bailey, Jr., O'Donnell and Uzziah Stuart, from the Middle District; E. J. Roberts, William H. Reel and Colonel F. C. F. Williamson, from the North district, and John S. Murray, J. P. Heisel, John Mackin, J. S. Bonnett and Jacob Dressel, from the South district. The delegates will be instructed to vote for Geo. Connor and introduce a resolution pledging the Democracy of the State to support Colonel Thomas A. Scott for President.

The Names for the Monument.

When the COMMERCIAL suggested the publication of the names of the deceased soldiers of Allegheny co unty, as found in "Bates's History," for the purpose of obtaining a correct list for the Soldiers' Monument, it was not intended that the odd 4,000 names should all be published in one paper and at one time. The idea it was desired to present was that the list might be published either by regiments or districts. A hand bill might, for a new-paper would afford the necessary circulation to each list. It is hoped that at the next meeting of the G. A. R. Executive Committee, some effort toward the end in question will be made.

Runaway--Barouche Wrecked.

On Saturday morning a runaway of a quite serious nature, pecuniarily, occurred on Fourth avenue between Grant and Smithfield streets. Mr. Jno. McKelvy, the well known carriage builder, was driving a couple of horses, attached to a barouche, up the avenue referred to, when a portion of the harness broke and they ran away. They had proceeded but a short distance before the barouche collided with an express wagon. The latter was considerably damaged and the barouche almost totally wrecked. Fortunately, no one was injured.

Prof. De Long's Exhibition.

On Thursday evening next Prof. De Long will give his fourth juvenile fancy dress exhibition at Lafayette Hall. The children who will trip on "the light fantastic" on the occasion will no doubt exhibit great proficiency in the art of dancing, as is general with the Professor's pupils. A large attendance may be anticipated.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Stowe.

LIQUOR SELLERS SENTENCED.

The batch of cases against illegal liquor sellers in the Fifth and Sixth wards, Allegheny, in which Mr. William B. Ross was prosecutor, was mainly disposed of in this Court, on Saturday morning. The fines amounted to between seven and eight hundred dollars, and the costs will swell the aggregate considerably. In addition to this, several of the offenders were visited with imprisonment. Following is the list:

John Rowe was fined $50 and costs in one case.

Louis Engle was required to pay a fine of $90 and costs on three indictments, and the costs in four others.

John Arnold was sentenced to pay $60 and costs in two cases, and the costs in one other.

Armand Field was required to pay $30 and costs in one case, and the costs in another.

John Thier was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, and to undergo twenty days imprisonment for selling on Sunday, and to pay $60 fine and costs in two others.

Fred. Bach was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs in two cases, and simply the costs in three others. In default of paying the fine he was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in each case.

Patrick Beatty was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs on three indictments and the costs in three others.

M. Glich was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs in one case, $50 and costs in another, and the costs in five others. He was also sent to jail for twenty days.

Philip Auberger was sentenced to pay a fine of $30 and costs in one case, and the costs in another.

August Kellmire was sentenced to $50 and costs and to undergo twenty days imprisonment for selling on Sunday, and in two other cases was required to pay the costs.

Ellen Cleary was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and costs in two cases.

Conrad Kunkle was sentenced to pay fines amounting to $90 dollars and costs in three cases, and to pay the costs in three others.

PETTY SENTENCES.

C. Thompson, convicted of the larceny of a diary and paper weight, was sentenced to jail for five days.

John Culp, convicted of the larceny of a watch from Valentine Denhard, was sent to the Work House for three months.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

George Brown,	Michael Fuima,
James Dempsey,	John Hartley,
Frank Lauppenover,	John Frank,
George Fuchs,	Martin Kearney.
Howell E. Jones,	David Lloyd,
Robert Barnett,	Anthony Clark,
Edward McCafferty,	Mary McCafferty,
Matthew Ott et al,	John Martin,
James Hastings,	John Lynch,
John Stack et al,	Nathan Gibson,
Louis Zellers,	Wm. J. Dickson.
George Hoben, et al,	Martin Burk,
J. P. McCord.	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

THE HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

Some days since mention was made of the fact that a writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued, commanding Samuel Farley and wife to produce in Court, on Saturday, the body of Emma J. Wauhop, aged eight years. The writ was issued out by Mrs. Cristina Stewart, who claimed that the mother of the child, before her death, directed that she (Mrs. Stewart, an aunt of the child,) should have the care, custody and keeping of her, which was stipulated in her will. When the case came up for a hearing the point was raised that the mother had no right to make any such disposition in her will. After hearing the counsel, the Court remanded the child to the custody of Mr. and Mrs. Farley until otherwise directed.

DIVORCE CASES.

The following applications for divorce were filed and subpœnas awarded:

James Christy vs. Elizabeth Christy. Adultery is the reason alleged.

Catherine Jefferson vs. Charles Jefferson. Petitioner alleges that the respondent was convicted of robbery in Schuylkill county, Pa., in 1868, and sentenced to the penitentiary for eight years.

Mary A. Potter vs. Harry P. Potter. Grounds, malicious desertion.

CHANGE IN AN OLD CHARTER.

An application was made for a change in the corporate title of the "First Presbyterian Church of the Northern Liberties of Pittsburgh" to the "Fourth Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh." The church was established about forty years ago. The "Northern Liberties" was the name of a village or borough, then on the outskirts of Pittsburgh, in the district that was known afterward as Bayardstown, between the Ninth and Tenth (city) wards. The church referred to, which is located between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, has never had its name changed, although it has generally been called of late years the Fourth Presbyterian. The usual order was made.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

203. Adams vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
21. Gilman, Son & Co. vs. Mackey & Watson.
22. Weyman & Seidle vs. Snyder.
24. Mazurie vs. Palmer.
150. Yokum, Barnes et al.
174. Smith vs. Andrews.
172. Doris vs. Holthouse.
112. Shaffer vs. Crawford.
46. Hartupee & Co., for use, vs. McDonald.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

After disposing of a number of motions, the trial list for the week was made out.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

88. Bell & Weir vs. Pittsburgh.
91. Bourne Bros. vs. Schneider.
94. Hultz vs. Walter.
96. O'Neil vs. Miller.
100. Holland et ux. vs. Montzheimer.
102. Bassler vs. Aurin.
103. Roeidheim & Bing vs. Bach et ux.
111. McGeary vs. Graw.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

In the case of the United States vs. Aaron Koons, tried for passing counterfeit money, the jury found a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy.

Phoebe Jenks, of Oil City, was arraigned on a charge of retailing liquor and cigars without payment of special tax. On the first count of the indictment the District Attorney entered a *nolle pros.*, but on the count charging her with retailing cigars she was found guilty. It is likely that the case will be compromised with the department.

The court adjourned until this morning.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

WHEN will the mud disappear?

THE city was unusually quiet yesterday.

THIS is the last oyster month of the season.

MAYOR CALLOW has so far recovered that he was able to resume his official duties yesterday.

THE public schools will be reopened this morning.

EX-MEMBER of Congress Gillfillan was in the city on Saturday.

THE detectives say that Pittsburgh was never so quiet in the police line as at present.

THE receipts of pig iron for the month of March, 1872, exceeded those of '71 over 2,500 tons.

SYDNEY MARLOWE'S appearance as "Richelieu," at the new Opera House, promises to be highly successful.

How long will it take our contemporaries to learn that the name of the new engine is the "Wm. Phillips?"

OFFICER MORAN found a pair of gold spectacles the other day near the grain elevator, which have not yet been claimed.

On Saturday sixteen persons and yesterday forty-six called on Mayor Blackmore, to explain how they came so, &c.

PROF. SAEGER inaugurates his Musical Association this evening in the hall on the Fourth ward (Allegheny District) school house.

DR. DAVID ALTER, of Freeport, claims to be the inventor of the telegraph, and says that Prof. Morse only improved his discoveries.

WM. STURGEON, Alex. Buckalew and Elijah Campbell were before Mayor Callow last evening, on a charge of disorderly conduct, and were each fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

Those who stumble over a dray-load of coal in the hall, or slip up in a pool of soap suds, upon entering their houses, realize more plainly than others that house cleaning time is here.

SAYS a Cleveland exchange: "Whitewash artists are doing a good business now, putting fresh colors upon walls that have been smoked into a Pittsburgh shade during the past winter."

THE health officers promised last summer to have a slaughter-house on Center avenue removed beyond the city limits, but it is still in full blast. Why is the ordinance not enforced?

THE crossings at Kirkpatrick street and Center avenue are in a terrible state. The Street Commissioner could remedy the matter in a few hours, if he felt so inclined. He is too busy elsewhere, perhaps.

A CONDUCTOR of car No. 45 on the Troy Hill line was charged with assault and battery, on Saturday, before Alderman Smith, by Mr. McNally, who alleged that the conductor ejected him from the car without any cause. Hearing this evening.

A SUBSCRIPTION paper is to be circulated for the purpose of raising funds to purchase easy chairs, sofas and opera glasses, for the use of the invalid young men who frequent the reading rooms on windy days, and get their eyes full of dust staring at promenaders.

ON Saturday Captain Murphy was in the city and looking extremely hale and hearty. Mr. Murphy piloted a steam boat from Olean, the headwaters of the Allegheny, to New Orleans in the year 1828, and is ready to do the same thing now if opportunity requires.

IT is said that the election of Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham, to his former position is to be contested by Mr. Jarrett, his opponent in the race. Mr. Heisel's majority was only twenty, and Mr. Jarrett claims that there was considerable illegal voting done.

OFFICERS HOLMES and Cowell, of Mayor Callow's force, while walking along a plank leading from the Columbia boat house to the shore, late Friday night, missed their footing and fell into the river. As the water was shallow they reached the shore without any difficulty, but not before they had received a cold bath.

SHORTLY before noon on Saturday, a fire broke out in a small frame stable owned by David Richie, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, near the Gas Works, destroying it, together with its contents. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars. The fire was caused by some red ashes from a cigar which had been thrown in some hay.

LAST EVENING, about five o'clock, officer Geisinger, of the Park police, was severely beaten by four roughs in the North Park, Allegheny. The parties were acting in a disorderly manner, when the officer requested them to desist. Instead of complying they attacked the officer, and one of them relieved him of his mace, with which he dealt him a severe blow on the side and in falling, the officer lighted him down, and in falling, the officer lighted on his artificial arm, breaking it. After kicking him several times, the roughs fled. Mrs. Geisinger was removed to his home, and his injuries dressed. Wa rants are out for the arrest of the party.

THE Manch Chunk *Gazette* says: Mr. W. H. Gerhart, Special Agent, Lehigh and Susquehanna Division C. R. R. of New Jersey., has resigned and gone to Pittsburgh, to take a position under his old Superintendent, Mr. E. K. Hyndman on the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway. Mr. Gerhart leaves many friends behind him in the Lehigh Valley who greatly regret his departure.

THE Pittsburgh amateur press association which held a meeting not long since, was last Friday made into a permanent organization. The constitution and by-laws of the association were adopted and officers elected for the ensuing year. The result is as follows: President, John A. Fox, Vice-President, A. Berkowitz; Corresponding Secretary, George H. Rogers; Recording Secretary, W. H. Wright; Treasurer, S. F. Kerr; Official Organ, *Keystone Youth*. The association numbers already twenty-five active members, and is in a flourishing condition.

AT the last meeting of the Committee on City Property of Allegheny Councils the committee agreed to report a resolution directing the removal of the Library from the room it now occupies. The City Engineer was also instructed to prepare plans for remodeling the second story of the building, so that a large room for the engineering department could be secured. It is proposed to make the room now occupied by the Library the Common Council chamber. The old chamber will then be fitted up for the accommodation of the Engineer, and the room on the first floor will be given to the Controller, in addition to that already used by that officer. The vaults in the first story will be carried up, so that the Engineer will have a safe place for depositing his plans and other valuable papers, and similar accommodations can also be afforded Mr. Oxley, clerk of Councils and committee.

CHILD KILLED IN THE TENTH WARD.

Fatal Accident on the A. V. R. R. —Coroner's Inquest.

A little boy, two years and five months old, was killed on Saturday on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, in the Tenth ward. Deceased was named William Cameron Whitely. He was following a number of other boys, who were engaged in playing with a miniature ash cart, and the little lad reached Nineteenth street where it crosses the railroad just as a coal train was coming down the track. Not getting out of the way soon enough, he was run over, and had both legs cut off. As the engine approached, the little fellow seemed to become conscious of his danger and inability to escape, and threw up his hands in a vain endeavor to catch hold of the foot-board of the locomotive. The train was stopped as soon as possible and the boy taken to the residence of his mother, Mrs. Eliza Whitely, at No. 25 Nineteenth street, where he expired in a few minutes. Deceased was a nephew of George Strain, of Mayor Blackmore's detective force. The Coroner held an inquest when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

The Red Men.

Allequippa Tribe No. 58, Improved Order of Red Men, have moved their camp to the Hunting Grounds of Protestant Hall, Maltby's Building, No. 52 Fifth avenue, kindled the council fire in their new Wigwam on the sleep of the first setting of the sun, Plant Moon. Hereafter, this Tribe will smoke the pipe of peace regularly in this hall, on the first sleep of every seven suns.

THE Pittsburgh Last Lots and the twigs indicated the following named chiefs, warriors and hunters as being selected by the Tribe to protect the camp and guard the forest against any improper intrusion of unpalitive pale faces during the next six moons: Sachem, Marker Rush, to occupy the stump; C. F. Killenger, senior, and Seth Wilnod, junior, Sagamores, to guard the path to the stump; J. S. McDowell, Chief, and T. S. Smith, Assistant Chief of Record; John Rebman, keeper of Wampum; Augustus Engeldt, Robert Barnes; Representative to the Great Council, J. M. Scott.

Public Convenience.

The omnibus line recently started from the junction of Penn avenue and Butler street and running to East Liberty, did a good business yesterday. We learn that yesterday the omnibusses carried no less than eight hundred and thirty-one persons, which, for a rainy Sunday, is somewhat remarkable. An omnibus leaves the corner of Penn avenue and Butler street every half hour for East Liberty, under the superintendence of Mr. Jamieson. Under the able superintendency of Mr. James Verner, the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company is determined to accommodate its patrons.

For indigestion, dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, there is no preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MWF

SEVENTY-FIVE SEWING MACHINES AT AUCTION.

Seventy-Five Sewing Machines at Auction.

Messrs. Straw & Morton, the agents of the Singer Sewing Machine, at No. 58 Fifth street (Hay's old stand), have over business to No. 24, on the same street, on the 8th day of April. At two P. M. of that day they will sell at the old stand the entire stock of second hand machines which have been taken in exchange for the improved Singer, over seventy-five in number. Many of these machines are new, and will be sold without reserve, as none of them will be moved to the new store. Among the lot are eight Wheeler & Wilson's in first rate order. Also, one Howe Machine, one of them silver plated and scarcely soiled; one entirely new drop feed Empire; two improved Weeds, in perfect order, and a large assortment of other